The People's Korea

No. 1,366 EVERY SATURDAY DECEMBER 26, 1987 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) 1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可

DPRK Completes Relocation of 100,000 KPA Soldiers to Economic Construction

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army(KPA) on Dec. 14 announced that the country had completed the relocation of 100,000 KPA soldiers to economic construction in accordance with the July 23 government measure. The KPA Supreme Command said in a communique that the relocation was completed in four months.

In September last year, the DPRK took a step to mobilize 150,000 KPA soldiers in socialist economic construction. In all, 250,000 soldiers left their posts to participate in the construction work during a period of one and a half years.

In the July 23 government statement, the DPRK called for a phased arms reduction in both north and south Korea, urging Seoul to agree to reduce the armed forces in three stages from 1988 to 1991, each side maintaining the armed forces of less than 100,000 from 1992 onward.

In order to demonstrate Pyongyang's sincerity and goodwill with deeds, the DPRK had announced a unilateral reduction of 100,000 KPA soldiers by the end of this year.

Here is the full text of the Dec. 14 communique:

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on July 23 advanced a proposal for a drastic phased arms reduction, announcing its willingness to unilaterally reduce the Korean People's Army by 100,000 men by the end of 1987 with a view to making a breakthrough in the arms reduction on the Korean Peninsula.

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army, in accordance with the measure of the DPRK government, ordered the People's Army units of all arms and services to demobilize 100,000 soldiers and send them to posts of socialist economic construction by the end of December 1987.

When the DPRK government's peace proposal for disarmament was announced and the order of the KPA Supreme Command issued, all the Korean people and peace-loving people the world over welcomed and fully supported them and the KPA units of all arms and services took a series of steps for thoroughly fulfilling the order of the Supreme Command.

The order has been creditably carried out in a matter of four months amidst great expectation and interest of all the Korean people and peace-loving people the world over.

Now in our country 100,000 demobilized generals, officers and soldiers of the People's Army advanced into industrial establishments, farming and fishing villages and other sectors of the national economy and are working miracles and innovation in the worthwhile endeavors to carry out the third Seven-Year Plan in the same spirit and attitude as they fulfilled the party's orders unconditionally and thoroughly through thick and thin, holding hammers and sickles in their hands instead of arms.

Noting this with satisfaction, the KPA Supreme Command extends, upon authorization, deep thanks to the officials of the party, power, administrative and economic organs at all levels and all the workers, peasants, technicians, office workers and youth and students for having warmly welcomed our demobs and shown particular care for their work and life.

While unilaterally reducing the numerical strength of the People's

(Continued on page 8)

50 People Killed in Ballot-Box Battle In Kuro: Le Monde

A prestigious French newspaper reported on Dec. 19 that 40 to 50 people were killed in a brutal battle between the police and citizens in the Kuro City Office.

Le Monde said that the police and the "white bears" (plainclothes special brigade recognizable from their white helmets) assaulted the ward-office compound.

Witnesses said many protesters were killed. A functionary of the city office who entered the ward-office compound at 8 o'clock, 2 hours after the assault, said that he saw some 40 dead bodies in a room of the sixth floor.

A student alleged that he saw some 50 bodies in cellars of the city hall.

Le Monde said that by official count, there was no death reports, but 31 were hurt, and 931 were arrested.

It wrote that Roh Tae Woo was elected a successor to Chun Doo Hwan as a show of "the first peaceful transfer of power" in the Dec. 16 election, but 18 hours after his election, his mandate was already tainted with blood.

It is sort of episode likely to nip at Mr. Roh as he tries to establish his legitimacy after having won one-third of the vote.

According to The New York Times, the battle of Kuro took place like this:

While voting was under way on Dec. 16, people at the local ward office discovered an official leaving in an unofficial-looking truck. It had a ballot box in the back, and the box was covered with food packages, as if to hide it. All he was doing was carting absentee ballots to a central counting center. But to many other Koreans, his behavior was suspicious, and anti-government crowds quickly surrounded the ballot box. There ensued a 45-hour siege of the ward-office compound that ended in a brutal battle between the police and protesters.

The Times said that many people suspect that the government had something to hide and that questions raised by the Kuro incident may point to a broader pattern of ballot-box fraud.

"For many suspicious South Koreans, the Battle of Kuro will long linger as the prime example that the presidential election last week was stolen by the government," said the leading U.S. newspaper.

Meanwhile, the ballot box in question, and two more found inside the building, were taken away. According to one account, they are in storage somewhere. Another version is that the ballot were burned.

Roh's "Victory" Rejected; Opposition Cites Election Frauds

Violent protests erupted on Dec. 18 throughout south Korea as students and citizens turned out to the streets demanding rejection of the results of the Dec. 16 presidential election which was turned out to be a "victory" for the ruling party candidate Roh Tae Woo.

More than 18,000 students and dissidents on the day held demonstrations in 29 places including six large cities like Seoul, Kwangju, Suwon and Masan, saying that the results of the election are "unacceptable" because massive fraud allowed Roh to win.

In 33 campuses throughout the country, students held on-campus demonstrations.

In Kwangju, some 1,000 students and citizens clashed with riot police in the center of the city, throwing rocks and Molotov cocktails at the police who fired tear-gas shells to disperse them.

On the night of Dec. 18, some 40 members of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party began a sit-in protest. They said in a statement that they would reveal the facts of election fraud by the ruling circles.

Meanwhile, more than 4,000 policemen were mobilized to forcibly disperse some 2,000 dissidents, students and citizens who had been staging a sit-in at the Kuro voting center, Seoul, where they were holding allegedly fake ballot papers to stop election workers destroying "evidence" of fraud. Police stormed the center with water cannon and tear gas and made more than 900 arrests.

More protests and police crackdowns were reported on the post-election days.

Meanwhile, Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in its editorial article on Dec. 19, said the election was a "government-controlled bayonet-ruled" one and an act of "power robbery" of Roh Tae Woo group. (See the article on page 8)

It also said that the election showed that it is impossible to conceive of fair elections and democratization "as long as the U.S. lords it over south Korea as a colonial ruler," and called upon the south Korean people to continue their anti-U.S., democratization struggles.

"Unprecedented Irregularities"

As the south Korean presidential election on Dec. 16 turned out a "victory" for the ruling party candidate Roh Tae Woo, voices calling for

(Continued on page 8)

Students and citizens clash with tear-gas firing riot police on Dec. 17 in Kwangju, as the ruling party candidate Roh Tae Woo's "victory" in the election was made certain. (Reuter)

To the Memory of Comrade Kim Jong Suk (3)

By Kim Myong Hwa

(Continued from the previous issue)

One day in the winter of 1938 when our unit was on the arduous 100-day march, Marshal Kim Il Sung sent the old and sick to the Chingfeng secret camping ground in Changpai county, in the care of Comrade Kim Jong Suk and other women guerillas who were to look after them. From the spring of that year, under instructions from Marshal Kim Il Sung, some guerilla fighters were engaged in supply work there.

While she was staying at the camping ground, a grave situation arose because of some unsound elements who had joined the guerilla unit by sheer chance, and had since become disaffected toward the Headquarters.

Entrenched in this safe place while the main force of the guerilla unit was waging a hard battle to break through the enemy's encirclement, those villains were both secretly and openly plotting to subvert the Headquarters of the revolution. They made false charges against Comrade Kim Jong Suk and other fighters who were defending the revolutionary line of Marshal Kim Il Sung and the Headquarters.

Here again, Comrade Kim Jong Suk thought and acted strictly in accordance with the revolutionary ideas and aims of Marshal Kim Il Sung, and stood firm and fought resolutely against the unsound elements.

By the principled stand taken by Comrade Kim Jong Suk, the true nature of these villains was disclosed to the full, and at last stern punishment was meted out to them.

She not only defended the Headquarters of the revolution ideologically, but protected it at the risk of her life.

Working as a cook at the Headquarters, she carried out her duties faithfully, however difficult the circumstances, safeguarding at the same time the personal safety of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Madame Kim Jong Suk bringing "the 10-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" home to the people.

In the autumn of 1939, Marshal Kim Il Sung was leading the Guards Company directly under the Headquarters, on his way back from a sally into the vicinity of Hanyangkou in Antu county. Comrade Kim Jong Suk was with the company as a cook.

The company came to the Tashaho River in Antu county; behind them was a hill and in front was the Tashaho River. They had halted at the riverside for a short rest and were about to cross when there was a sudden sound of firing and the next moment a hail of bullets peppered the riverside.

Having learned that Marshal Kim Il Sung was with the company, the enemy had come in pursuit and overtaken the company there. They were machine-gunning from the hilltop.

The situation was very critical. If the company crossed the river, it would suffer a great loss from the enemy's concentrated fire.

The company could not have escaped the dangerous situation but for the bold and agile command of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The moment the enemy began firing, Marshal Kim Il Sung with revolver in hand issued orders to attack the hill. At the bugle-call, the fighters dashed up the hill like so many angry tigers, shouting "*manse*" (hurrah).

The situation was soon reversed. The charge of our company struck terror into the enemy and put them on the defensive, but they did not abandon the hill.

In the height of battle, Marshal Kim Il Sung took up his position on a rock half-way up the hill and directed the fighting.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk was guarding the Marshal. On sharp alert, she spotted several enemy soldiers crawling in their direction among the reeds and shrubs here and there, holding their rifles at the ready.

It was a critical moment indeed. She instantly screened the Commander with her body, and shot the leading enemy soldier who was training his rifle on them.

Before she knew what was happening, the Commander had shot the second enemy soldier over her shoulder.

Comrade Jong Suk knocked out the third one, and in rapid succession they picked off the rest of the enemy right there.

This is but one example of her courage, of which there were many in the course of the long and arduous struggle.

In the presence of danger the fighters, faithful to the Leader, protected him with their own bodies and guarded him at the risk of their lives, as did Comrade Kim Jong Suk.

Upon return to the fatherland following the liberation, Comrade Kim Jong Suk, tempered steel-like in the ordeals of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, devoted all her energy and wisdom to the Party and the revolution, till the last moment of her life.

Such a life is an inspiration to the entire people who are carrying out their revolutionary duties, a model of infinite faithfulness to the Party, the Leader and the revolution, deep love of the fatherland and of the people, the spirit that fights the class enemy uncompromisingly and expresses love for the revolutionary comrades.

(Concluded)

Korea Past and Today (2)

(Continued from the No. 1,363 issue of The People's Korea)

New Villages Appear

The new village looked nice and picturesque, with the Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas, the Hall of Culture, new schools, kindergartens, creches, shops, village people's hospital and the dwelling houses for several hundred families.

When he visited this locality again after some time, Secretary Kim Jong Il looked round the dwelling houses and saw if there were any shortcomings. After enquiring in detail whether or not there were any inconveniences felt in the inhabitants' life, he shared joy with the villagers who said that they were completely satisfied.

Another village born of such a plan and solicitude of the Secretary is Samjiyon, which is situated at the foot of Mt. Paekdu in the north of Korea.

(The village is so called after a triple lake there which came into being in the wake of a volcanic eruption of Mt. Paekdu.)

Samjiyon is a small seat of a county government in an alpine area. Koreans call it the "village nearest to heaven."

Until recently, the local people there had been living without any inconvenience in cosy houses built in their own style with wood which is abundant there.

But Secretary Kim Jong Il decided that better houses be newly built for the local people there, intending to provide them with a decent and happly life first because in former days they had suffered more than the people in other parts of the country.

Here, too, we can see his lofty intention to make the entire people happy and well-off evenly by extending his care first to the remote and sequestered localities.

The Secretary who visited Samjiyon mapped out a far-sighted plan to rebuild up the place as a model county seat in the mountain areas of the country.

Dispatching able designers to the spot, he had them saw a general plan for the county seat to be newly built, and led them to build it in a creative way to match the topographical features of the area and design and build all the structures and dwellings in a unique way.

He paid special attention to the construction of dwelling houses. He saw to it that each of them had a bathroom and furnished with functional furniture such as wardrobe and bookcase, and even a TV set.

Furniture for the new dwelling houses was in 17 types.

Thanks to the Secretary's energetic guidance and solicitude, the county seat of Samjiyon shed off its old looks in two-odd years and acquired a new appearance remindful of a modern resort.

The Students and Children's Palace and other public buildings of unique style and two- or three-storeyed dwelling houses with steep roofs. All these give an impression of a quiet resort in a forest rather than of a county seat.

So, it is said, foreigners who visit this place often mistake it for a renowned resort. So did I. I felt a strong wish to live carefree in such a picturesque house even a day.

Such new villages and ideal modern rural areas have appeared today not in a few places but everywhere throughout the country. The DPRK may be the only country that builds nice dwelling houses even for farmers.

Like this, Secretary Kim Jong Il first provided people in out-of-the-way mountainous areas with better modern dwellings commensurate with their improved living standard and then got down to the work of replacing dwelling houses in the capital with up-to-date ones of a higher standard.

Rural Construction in Pyongyang

Until several years ago there was an old-type street called Ryunhwanson Street in Pyongyang which was lined on both sides with two-or three-storeyed dwelling houses.

President Kim Il Sung was said to have long been concerned about the life of the dwellers of this back street which had been built during the height of the postwar reconstruction period.

It was because the houses in this street were not designed in accordance with Korean people's customs and likings.

Some flunkeyists who had entrenched themselves in the sphere of construction in the DPRK in the past built dwelling houses by copying other's design irrespective of the Koreans' customs and likings. Those houses had the hearth heating system which was unfamiliar to the Koreans who liked floor-heating.

Informed of this, one day early in the morning, President Kim Il Sung visited a family living in this street.

Showing his concern about the family, he inspected the hearth and the narrow kitchen. He said he would do away with such a factionalist leftover and build new houses when our living would be improved in future and suggested changing, for the time being, the hearth into a floor heating system and partitioning the kitchen. And he took the measure for the purpose at once.

Since then the inhabitants of the street had lived in their houses whose interior was improved, feeling little inconvenience. But the President was constantly concerned about their life.

Secretary Kim Jong Il who knew this anxiety of the President's more than anyone else resolved to start a housing revolution in the capital from this street.

To begin with, he got the layout and models of a new street prepared and made them improved after inspecting them himself on several occasions.

He said that the new street, quite different from the conventional style should consist of 13 to 30 storeyed high-rise buildings laid out in a zigzag fashion so as to demonstrate the beauty of vertical and curved lines and give a three-dimensional effect.

The new flat should have, he went on to say, three or four rooms besides an anteroom, be provided with aluminum window frames and modern furniture such as a refrigerator, a TV set, lighting and sanitary equipments.

He said emphatically to the officials concerned that the building up of the residential quarters was not designed to build some dwelling houses only but to make it serve as a starting point for a fresh renovation in construction in Korea.

Busy as he was guiding all state affairs, he built up the builders' ranks, saw to it that necessary materials and equipment were provided, and directed in the van the building of the new residential quarters.

One day he inspected a flat under construction. Saying that old and woman folks liked to sit in the warmest part of the floor-heated room from ancient times, he suggested hot-water heating consisting of water pipes laid more closely in one part of the floor to

(Continued on page 3)

Major Successes of Socialist Economic Construction in 1987

This year, the DPRK proceeded with a grand nature-remaking project and large-scale projects for the 21st century simultaneously.

A large-scale construction work started on a full scale in this year including the Taechon and Kumgangsan power stations, the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland, the northern railway and the Pyongyang Kwangbok Street.

Here is a brief roundup of city construction work in Pyongyang, the Taechon Power Stations and the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, which are advanced among the projects:

A bird's-eye view of 1,000-hectare construction site at the Sunchon Vinalon Complex

Sunchon Vinalon Complex

The Sunchon Vinalon Complex with a 100,000-ton production capacity, the largest vinalon-producing base in the DPRK, started construction work last year.

The complex is scheduled to be completed in 1988.

If the new complex is completed, it will produce 100,000 tons of vinalon, carbide (380,000 tons), nitrogenous fertilizers (876,000 tons), methanol (70,000 tons) and synthetic resins (20,000 tons) and also many kinds of chemical goods and chemicals including water type paint, varnish, cosmetics, urea resin goods, vinegar and latex.

At present, the Korean People's Armymen are mobilized in the construction work and all citizens throughout the country are joining in the construction work.

Builders are achieving many successes for completion of the first-stage construction work within this year.

In a little over one year they would up the assembling of frame structures for more than 200 objects and set up production and auxiliary buildings.

They also manufactured more than 40,000 tons of steel structures and assembled some 14,000 tons of facilities. Trial operation of many units of equipment including carbide kilns Nos. 1 and 2 and lime kiln have been conducted on a unit-by-unit basis and a process-by-process basis.

The construction of more than 50 structures is progressing in its final stage in the vinalon district.

Generator No. 1 of the thermal power plant went into operation and generator No. 2 has undergone a trial operation with success.

Capacity expansion projects of limestone mines and coalfields, suppliers of raw materials and fuel, are making brisk headway along with the construction of the vinalon producer.

Three lime kilns have already been completed and the components of the remaining three lime kilns have been assembled and fire-bricks laying and the assembling of the equipment are being stepped up in the final stage.

Kwangbok Street

In Pyongyang, capital of the DPRK, this year, large-scale projects of all sorts of facilities are progressing apace, in preparation for the 13th World Youth and Students Festival in 1989 and the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games in 1988.

In the past year, construction work in Pyongyang City including Kwangbok Street has proceeded and the capital is about to change its appearance.

The 6 kilometers long highway, 100 meters wide, and the over 7,000 meters long Angol and Sosan roads have been built. And the construction of 4 flyovers including over 620 meters long Kwangbok bridges Nos. 1 and 2 and six underpasses and over 120 kilometers of a network of underground facilities has been completed.

Eighteen to 40-storied high-rise and extra high-rise apartment houses for 10,000 families have been assembled according to the line of this district.

The students and children's palace with a total floor space of 87,000 square meters, circus theater, youth hotel, schools, kindergartens, service facilities have risen in various shapes.

In the Angol Sports Village the roads are extended in five directions and the construction of the Angol stadium with 25,000 seats, nine gymnasiums and stadiums of different styles is progressing in its final stage.

The total floor space of Kwangbok Street which is taking shape in the construction area of more than 18 million square meters is over 4 million square meters. There will appear high-rise dwelling houses for 25,000 families and many monumental edifices.

Taechon Power Stations

The construction of the Taechon Power Stations consisting of five power stations has also been carried out successfully this year.

The construction work is a large-scale project to utilize in an integrated way the water resources of the river which bestrides the two provinces of North Pyongan and Chagang provinces.

In last August, the Songwon (formerly called Panpyong) Dam and the 40-km long waterway tunnel for the stations were commissioned.

The builders succeeded in storing large quantities of water by further heightening the weir of the basic dam and the auxiliary dam. At the Taechon Power Station No. 2, generator No.1 was installed and the production of electricity has started.

They are concentrating efforts to complete the assembling of a generator at power station No. 2 by the end of this year.

At present, work to assemble generator No. 2 at power station No. 2 is in its final step after completing civil engineering works.

◀ The 105-meter-high arch Songwon Dam at the Taechon Power Stations

▼ The construction site of the 150,000-seat Rungrado Stadium

(Continued from page 2)

get it warmed better and those spaced out gradually in other parts of the floor so that each may choose their sleeping places to their likings.

He advised them to choose wall paper colors matching the rooms for old folk, the couple and children respectively according to their liking.

Thanks to his energetic guidance, the old street which had caused anxiety to the President for long disappeared and in its place appeared Changgwang Street which leaves nothing to be desired.

Foreign diplomats in Pyongyang were all surprised at the sight of the street when it was completed.

The new street lined with many magnificent 20- to 30-storeyed buildings like towers, looking like so many blades or folding screens, was so novel and unique that the like of which is hardly found in any city in the world.

It was their ideal to live in a thatched house of 12 square meters in the past, but now they live in a good flat of 150 square meters. This is an unprecedented event as the Koreans put it.

A foreign diplomat who looked round this wonderful street and the flats asked an official who had participated in the construction of the street what style it followed.

A young Korean builder answered him without hesitation; "It was built in our Korean style. It is our dear leader's plan to make the entire nation live in such a flat."

What he said had some implications.

When he organized the building of Changgwang Street, Secretary Kim Jong Il already suggested constructing the street nicely to show it to the DPRK President in order to help him work out an idea of the layout of new residential quarters to be built in future.

His plan has now been translated into reality.

In the wake of Changgwang Street, Munsu Street appeared on the extensive open land in the northeast of Pyongyang beyond the Taedong River.

Now, construction of the Kwangbok Street and other places of Pyongyang is progressing apace with multitudes of modern flats for tens of thousands of households, public buildings and public service establishments.

How happy they are, the dwellers in those flats!

The Korean people will all come to live in their ideal flats like those in Kwangbok Street before long thanks to the devoted service of Secretary Kim Jong Il who thinks hard and walks endlessly to make the people happier than today.

– By L.K. Tapani, Finnish Scholar –

(Concluded)

Seoul Must Not Do a Foolish Act That Curses Come Home to Roost

—Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman—

PYONGYANG December 15 (KCNA) – A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today issued a statement clarifying the DPRK's principled stand as to the problem of "extradition" of "those" reportedly involved in the missing of an air passenger jet.

Follows the full text of the statement:

The south Korean puppets are now viciously going ahead with an unprecedented anti-DPRK smear campaign, connecting in a far-fetched way the case of the missing passenger plane with the DPRK right on the threshold of the "presidential elections."

As soon as the plane was reported missing, the puppets spread an unfounded rumour about "north's involvement in it" and have vilified and slung mud at the DPRK. Now they have become more frenzied with the approach of the "elections," frantically organizing anti-DPRK, "government"-sponsored functions with a forced turnout of the masses in different parts of south Korea including Seoul.

As we have already clarified in the statement of a KCNA spokesman, it is clear that our Republic has nothing to do with the missing of the south Korean air passenger jet, but the puppets are groundlessly provoking us with an anti-DPRK smear campaign. This tells that they are in an unfavorable position in the "election" campaign and that the internal crisis of south Korea is in a serious phase.

The south Korean puppets schemed to promptly use the plane incident from the outset in turning the phase of "elections" in their favor. However, they came to arouse stronger doubt of people at home and abroad that the case was a frame-up drama of the puppets themselves and to create things further in their disfavor. And nothing else to gain.

As a matter of course, the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group which went out for wool and came home shorn is now taking the road of stepping up the anti-DPRK smear campaign in an effort to find a way out of the present catastrophic phase at any cost in connecting the plane incident with our Republic.

On December 15, the puppets hurriedly brought to Seoul from Manama Mayumi Hachiya, a woman with a Japanese passport, and the dead body of a man named Shinichi Hachiya, also with a Japanese passport who had been held in custody in Bahrain. This was part of such intrigues of theirs.

There is no condition or reason for the south Korean puppets to escort those with Japanese passports to south Korea. Their forcible escort is aimed at providing a new support for their anti-communist intrigues.

We cannot but clarify our principled stand toward the "extradition" since the south Korean puppets, not content with an anti-communist smear campaign, brought even those with Japanese passports and are scheming to hatch one more new big plot in order to extricate themselves out of the hopeless state of crisis.

The sudden escort of the couple from the Middle East to the Far East by the south Korean puppets is now striking the world people with wonder.

As is known, the cause of the KAL incident has not been clarified nor has any trace of the remains of the plane been discovered, though it is more than half a month since its disappearance.

The south Korean puppets have carried out a joint investigation with the Bahrain and Japanese sides for two weeks after defining the "culprit" as the woman named Mayumi who was arrested on "charges of passport forgery," only to fail to find out any material evidence for her involvement in the alleged jetliner explosion.

It was reported that in an interrogation in Bahrain's prison, the woman named Mayumi with a Japanese passport clearly stated she "has nothing to do with the KAL incident" and has only toured Europe and the Middle East with Shinichi after receiving a passport from him.

It is a common sense that without scientific material evidence a person cannot be treated as a "criminal" and cannot be "extradited."

It is not fortuitous that mass media of south Korea and the world already criticised the south Korean rulers' senseless demand for "extradition," saying that there would be no excuse for extradition without one percent of material evidence, even if 99 percent of evidence is provided through hearing.

The illegal "extradition" by the south Korean puppets fully contradicts the international law and conventions.

The International Agreements on the Security of Civil Aviation stipulate that as for a criminal who endangered a plane or caused an incident in it, the country which arrested the criminal has the top priority to investigate the incident and the country of his nationality comes next.

According to these agreements, the country which suffered cannot be given priority in the investigation right over the country which arrested the criminal or the country of his nationality.

This was mentioned even by the deputy to the puppet vice-minister of the foreign affairs who was in Bahrain as a "special envoy" after the incident.

Those who recited the norms of international law yesterday have escorted, violating them today, the couple with other country's passports to south Korea that does not have top priority to investigation and is not the nation to which the couple belongs. This is, indeed, an illegal brigandish abduction against international law.

We consider that it is an inexcusable, flagrant violation of international law for the Bahrain authorities to have transferred to the south Korean puppets the unidentified woman and the body of the dead man who have not yet been proved to be a culprit of the KAL incident, while expressing "skepticism over the legitimacy" of south Korea's demand for "extradition."

What on earth can Bahrain, a sovereign nation, get from conspiracy with the puppets of south Korea, a colony of the United States, in violation of international law?

It is hardly understandable that Bahrain that has no bilateral agreement with the south Korean puppets on extradition gave up its primary right to investigation and complied with their demand.

We express deep concern over and bitterly denounce the undisguised abnormal farce of "extradition" in Seoul and Manama which coincided with the anti-communist smear campaign in south Korea.

The world people know well what incident the south Korean puppets would invent after bringing the woman named Mayumi to Seoul.

Criticising the unjustifiable "extradition," the world press media predicted: If it is carried out, the result is obvious. The incident would be finally defined as "done by the north." The south side would invent a case at will and then make it public.

The south Korean dictators are professional conspirators who are capable of inventing anything except sex distinction.

By moving the ground of investigating Mayumi from Manama to Seoul, they try to put her on their chopping board and cook up at their will a "dish" necessary for their appetite, thus advertising it to the world.

Though the south Korean puppets belatedly invent any intrigue and cast a fabrication, it will convince no one in the world.

The south Korean puppets have brought Mayumi to Seoul before the "elections" to create a good dramatic "field of ballots" and provide beforehand a "fire engine" to put out the flame of massive resistance that may come after the elections. However, it would rather result in precipitating their own destruction.

The south Korean rulers must not do a foolish act that curses come home to roost.

We resolutely hold that the south Korean military dictators must be aware of the fact that there is nothing to get from intrigues and fabrications and unconditionally give up the anti-national acts which will harm themselves and the anti-communist campaign against us.

If the south Korean puppets, despite our warnings, continue to advance along the road of increasing north-south confrontation and further aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula while resorting to the insidious political intrigues, they must be held wholly responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

By unjustifiably dealing with the transfer of the couple in compliance with the illegal demand of the south Korean rulers, the Bahrain authorities helped to extend the military government in south Korea and created obstacles in the way of democratization there, thereby endangering peace on the Korean Peninsula.

They must bear a due responsibility for it.

From the first time of the KAL missing, the Japanese reactionaries committed acts of slandering our Republic and Chongryun in league with the south Korean puppets, violating the national rights of the Chongryun functionaries and children of overseas compatriots and threatening their safety.

We demand that the Japanese reactionaries must refrain from being hostile to our Republic and persecuting Chongryun and Koreans in Japan and discontinue an act to catch fish in troubled waters in the KAL incident.

The just cause of the world people for peace, democracy and social progress is linked with the sacred cause of our people for peace of the country and its peaceful reunification.

We express the expectation that the governments and people of all countries of the world will pay attention to the grave situation in south Korea, a colony of the United States, and lift up louder voices to denounce the anti-communist confrontation row and intrigues of the military dictators.

Unpardonable Acts Against Chongryun: Rodong Sinmun

Follows a summary of the signed commentary of Rodong Sinmun on Dec. 16:

There have been frequent reports in different parts of Japan about subversive acts against Chongryun and encroachments on human rights of Korean students in Japan by right-wing gangsters and unidentified hooligans. Undoubtedly they are not chance incidents by individual elements or by a private group, but organized criminal acts with a political background.

What merits a particular attention is the fact that these criminal acts coincide with the anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryun campaign conducted by the south Koreans in conspiracy with some forces of Japan after the KAL incident.

Some reactionary circles of Japan spread baseless information and reports, attaching "credibility" to the preposterous sophism of the south Koreans who concluded the KAL incident as a work done "on the orders of the north" right after the jetliner was reported missing.

It is obvious to every one that the provocations against Chongryun organizations and Korean students in Japan are premeditated criminal acts committed as part of the vicious anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryun campaign of the south Koreans and some forces of Japan.

The provocations clearly show once again who does not hesitate at terrorism and violence for his sinister purposes.

The Japanese authorities must not join in the anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryun campaign of the south Koreans but sternly check subversive acts against Chongryun and violations of human rights of Koreans in Japan, probe their background to the bottom and, at the same time, take responsible measures lest such incidents should occur again.

World Opinion on KAL Missing Incident

• The Czechoslovak paper Rude Pravo Dec. 5 in an article headlined "Seoul 'Regime' Is Fabricating Incident" said: The south Korean authorities are using the incident of the missing passenger plane in keying up the tensions.

Noting that the south Korean "regime" is trying to use the incident in lifting its "position" in the coming "presidential elections", the paper denounced the traitor Roh Tae Woo for having prattled even in his "stumping" by connecting this incident with the north.

The paper criticized the south Korean authorities for using the incident in their campaign against the DPRK.

• The Hungarian paper Nepszabadsag Dec. 4 condemned Seoul's smear campaign related to the incident of

(Continued on page 5)

—Chun-Roh Regime Benefited Most from the Mysterious Incident—

A Smell of "Int'l Conspiracy" Emanates from the KAL Missing

(Continued from the previous issue)

By Kim Ji Won
Special to The People's Korea

The KAL incident undoubtedly affected the result of the Dec. 16 presidential election in which the ruling party's candidate Roh Tae Woo collected more "floating votes" in the capital city of Seoul than had been expected by most observers.

The incident "consolidated the conservative forces who heavily stressed national security", according to Korea watchers here.

South Korea's Joong-ang Ilbo endorsed this fact on Dec. 19 by saying that the ruling party's presidential candidate Roh Tae Woo came out at the top in an opinion poll to turn the table upon Kim Young Sam, a main opposition candidate, when the KAL missing incident occurred.

According to the daily, the ruling DJP had conducted independent opinion surveys for 12 times during the presidential election campaigns in which Roh had come as a runnerup 8-9 times while Kim Dae Jung was close on the heels of Roh.

However, the paper said, Roh took the lead in the polls after the KAL incident was reported on Nov. 29.

In this connection, there were widespread suspicions over the timing of the extradition of the "suspected couple", one of whom were transferred in a coffin, because they were so hurriedly flown to Seoul on the eve of the presidential election.

Woman's Extradition to S. Korea: Much-doubted Legal Foundation

Many observers here including mass media cast suspicions over the "inordinately desperate attitude" of south Koreans toward the issue of the couple's extradition in sharp contrast with Japan, which had earlier insisted its prior right to investigate the "couple", later abandoned so easily its due right.

As of Dec. 14, neither an evident clue was found to link the "couple" with the missing KAL jetliner case nor the nationality of "Mayumi" who possessed a fake Japanese passport was identified.

Moreover, the plane, the sole material evidence to the disappearance of the KAL 858 aircraft, has not been found, though a U.S. Navy aircraft is reported to have found parts "believed to be from the missing KAL jetliner."

Meanwhile, announcing their plan on Dec. 9 to suspend the search for the missing aircraft, the south Korean authorities desperately insisted on the extradition of the "suspicious couple", releasing a flood of "information" to imply the "DPRK's involvement in the missing aircraft" with "circumstantial evidence."

At the time of the extradition, however, the only thing made clear was the fact that the "couple " used the forged Japanese passports which violates the Japanese law on the "forgery and use of official documents."

Legal specialists here point out that the incident must be investigated to find the truth in accordance with due legal procedures without being affected by the sentimentalism the Japanese government exhibited when it said that it had considered the national sentiment of south Korea because the lives of 115 passengers were lost in the incident.

Korea watchers here indicate that a kind of "political settlement" may have been made between Seoul and Tokyo in connection with the extradition of the suspected couple, pointing to the facts: 1) the Bahrainian government had reiterated its intention to transfer the suspected man and woman to Japan, not to south Korea; 2) there had been no apparent evidence to link the couple with the KAL incident; 3) they only possessed the forged Japanese passports.

The Japanese foreign minister on Dec. 2 insisted on Japan's prior right to investigate the "couple", saying "They had 'forged Japanese passports', so our country is in a position to find the truth."

The Bahrainian authorities on Dec. 6 reiterated its wish to extradite to Japan the woman and the man who committed suicide, saying that nobody could tell that the KAL flight 858 faced terrorism and that no evidence was found to link the woman with the disappearance of the KAL plane.

The Japanese chief cabinet secretary, however, on Dec. 7 reversed its position and abruptly abandoned its prior right to investigate them, saying that "Japan would not request the extradition of the couple" in spite of the fact that they obviously violated its sovereignty by using Japanese "passports", in sharp contrast with Seoul's "earnest actions" in sending a high ranking envoy and even a special plane to Bahrain.

Japanese mass media warned about a possibility of "political intention" affecting the investigation if the extradition were not fairly done.

They point out that the credibility of the investigation will be much doubted if the legal foundation of the extradition is not made clear.

Some observers also underline the fact that the timing by which a US Navy P3 Orion patrol aircraft found "parts" of the KAL 858 on Dec. 11 – at a time when the Bahrainian authorities were insisting on sending the couple to Japan and hesitating to transfer them to south Korea for the main reason –No wreckage was found to prove that the KAL plane crashed.

Manipulated News Reports & Changing Accounts

No sooner the KAL flight 858 was found missing on Nov. 29 than the south Koreans wasted no time to blame the DPRK as they did in the past cases including the Kim Dae Jung abduction case in 1973 and the Kimpo bombing in September last year.

Whenever "sensational incidents" occurred, Seoul lost no time to blame the DPRK without any evidence or foundation in a bid to divert public attention away from some serious inner strife or contradictions within the establishment.

It has been an old trick on the part of Seoul to arbitrarily manipulate mass media by releasing a flood of misleading "information" to imply or "endorse" the "DPRK's involvement".

In the Kim Dae Jung abduction case, it was none other than Seoul that began to blame the DPRK, saying "North Korean cigarettes were left behind in the hotel room from where Kim had been taken away," though later the incident was found as an act of KCIA.

This time, the south Korean foreign ministry took the lead in using its old trick as the second batter, following the KAL president who did not hesitate to blame the DPRK on Nov. 30 without any clue.

The ministry said at 20:05 on Dec. 1, only 56 hours after the aircraft was found missing, "It seems that the woman who possessed a forged passport is a member of a 'pro-north Korean organization in Japan'," quoting the Japanese embassy source in Bahrain as saying so.

However, the Japanese foreign ministry denied it, saying "There is no such a fact."

With false announcements released one after another, the south Korean authorities manipulated mass media from the beginning in a bid to give a plausible impression that the DPRK or Chongryun was involved in the disappearance of the KAL aircraft.

For instance, south Korea's KBS television on Dec. 1 broadcasted a talk of the Japanese whose data was used in a forged passport. In broadcasting this the TV program deliberately mistranslated his remark and made him say, "I was requested by a pro-north Korean resident in Japan," though he actually said "...by a south Korean resident in Japan."

The same kind of information manipulation continued to "endorse" the "official announcement" that the "culprits are north Koreans or those instigated by the north", which they had cooked up at first.

In Japan, Japanese mass media blindly carried unconfirmed reports "released" by the south Korean authorities and Japanese security police, the major news sources on the incident, and finally fell a victim to a flood of misleading information.

For example, the major daily Mainichi Shimbun on Dec. 3 said that the woman who attempted suicide was a "south Korean national", quoting Japanese investigation authorities who said they received such a report from Seoul.

The paper said that there was a report from the Seoul police authorities that "As a result of reference to the woman's fingerprint, it was confirmed that she is a 'south Korean national' whom Seoul had marked and followed as an agent."

"The woman was found to be the one whom the south Korean investigation authorities have marked since the past as a result of a lot of checking work," the paper said, quoting the Seoul authorities.

However, this story was later denied by Seoul.

Self-contradictory accounts and false reports from Seoul and Tokyo were carried by major papers one after another.

The country from which the "couple" departed is not known even now, but Japanese security police announced on Dec. 2 that the "couple" departed Japan this summer, saying that they confirmed the "fact of their departure" as a result of an investigation of their footsteps.

Japanese police repeated to release false and misleading information on the couple's forged passports to show that a south Korean resident in Japan who was suspected of being involved in the case of the "forged passports" was a "north Korean agent."

In releasing information on the man called "Miyamoto", who was a member of the south Korean association in Japan, they tried to portray him as a "north Korean agent", though the mass media later revealed that he had been leading a slovenly life unlike a life expected from a "spy", and that he made a confidence trick when he fell into a debt in a business deal in the past.

(Concluded)

(Continued from page 4)

the missing south Korean passenger plane.

The paper said that the south Korean opposition parties accused the ruling quarters of using the incident for creating an anti-communist atmosphere on the eve of the "presidential elections".

- Prof. Seki Hiroharu of Ritsumeikan University, Japan said that in case "Mayumi" is transferred to the south Korean side, it is sure to report that the incident is "a work of the north" as it likes.

He stressed it is advisable for the Bahrain authorities and government to entrust investigation of "Mayumi" to a neutral third country.

- Prof. Kamakura Takao of Saitama University, Japan said:

The south Korean side is trying to link woman "Hachiya Mayumi" with a Japanese passport with the DPRK in a far-fetched way to be branded as a criminal at a time when the whereabouts of the plane is unknown. It is a groundless intrigue in view of the fact.

- The Japanese weekly "Asahi Journal" in an article entitled "South Korean Jetliner Missing Wrapped in Mystery" threw strong doubt on the KAL incident and laid bare the despicable intrigues of the south Koreans to conceal the truth.

There have been contradictory reports about the KAL incident, the journal noted, and added: "What happened to the south Korean passenger plane has not yet been made clear. Even if it exploded in actuality, there is no sufficient ground for connecting the couple with it." It referred to the south Koreans' attempt to "justify" their despicable plot with speculations.

It was strictly forbidden to have access to the hospital or the hotel where the woman named "Mayumi" was lodging. Under strict control, the Japannese side is very impolite and only the south Korean side makes "statements." Under this situation, the needle of the magnetic compass points to the "northern half" of the Korean Peninsula. It was doubtful anyway, said the journal.

Relatives of passengers on a south Korean airliner which disappeared with 115 people aboard stage a silent march protest in Seoul on Dec. 8 urging the government to do more to find the cause of the jetliner disaster. They accuse the government of being more eager in the extradition of "Mayumi" than in the search for the missing aircraft. (Reuter)

On Peace in Korea and Common Security

Mr. Hwang Jang Yop of the delegation of social scientists of the DPRK contributed an article on peace in Korea and common security of the world to The People's Korea.

He recently visited Japan to attend an international symposium held in Yokohama sponsored by the United Nations University and the Kanagawa Prefectural Government.

Follows a summary of his article:

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

On Korea's Reunification

Our people regard it as their sacred duty to defend peace in Korea and struggle for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

As you know, the Korean people achieved their national independence through the protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the great patriot and people's geunine leader. However, our country is not yet reunified but is divided into the north and the south. What is worse, the Korean Peninsula has been turned into a place where the danger of conflict is more serious than other parts of the world.

Not only huge armed forces of the north and the south are concentrated along the Military Demarcation Line but also south Korea has many US military bases equipped with various nuclear weapons and rockets. Furthermore, it conducts large-scale "Team Spirit" military exercises every year, exercises such as not witnessed in other parts of the world. All these facts show us how tense the situation in the Korean Peninsula is.

This grave situation threatens not only the existence of our nation but the peace of Asia and the rest of the world.

Our people have more vital interests than others in keeping Korea's peace. The maintenance and consolidation of Korea's peace enables us to further accelerate our socialist construction and successfully promote the peaceful reunification of our divided country.

This is why the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK regard it as their most important strategic line to defend peace in Korea, and do their best for its realization.

What is more important than anything else in defending peace in Korea is to remove the prevailing tension due to military confrontation between the north and the south, and turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The government of our Republic has not only exerted every effort for its materialization but proposed the disarmament plan to cut the armed forces of the north and the south to 100,000 respectively, in stages by the year of 1991. For this purpose, our government unilaterally took a positive measure to discharge 100,000 armymen by the end of this year, as well as an important measure to mobilize 150,000 people's armymen for peaceful construction.

Regarding it as the question of prime importance in creating the preconditions for the peaceful reunification to replace the Armistice Agreement between our Republic and the U.S. with a peace agreement and adopt a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south through tripartite talks among our country, the U.S. and south Korea, the government of our Republic is making persevering endeavour for this purpose.

If we settle the question of peace in Korea, all the compatriots of north and south Korea will reunify the country by establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the principle of great national unity, and turn our country into a neutral, non-aligned and peace-loving state with good neighbouring, friendly relationships with all the peoples of good will of Asia and the rest of the world.

Peace in Korea is inconceivable apart from that of Asia and the rest of the world.

Consequently, our people actively support the peace-loving people of Asia and the world in their struggle against war and attach great significance to strengthen solidarity with them.

On World Peace, Security & Common Prosperity

Today, when science and technology develop and the international relations are becoming closer, no countries can further develop without interdependence and mutual cooperation. Therefore, world peace, security and common prosperity of all humanity are the urgent requirements of our times.

One of the important questions for the maintenance of world peace and security today is to resolve wide defferentials between the rich nations of the North and the poor, developing ones of the South.

The heavy burden of foreign debts on developing countries and aggravation of their economic situations have resulted in their dwindling solvency and purchasing power. This situation can not but have the developed capitalist countries unscathed, because of the difficulties due to the lack of raw materials and shrinking commodity markets. Ultimately, they are compelled to curtail production. Here lies the important reason why they can not overcome such difficult problems as increased unemployment and inflation and are faced with a grave economic crisis.

In order to extricate themselves from such an economic crisis, some countries are trying to militarize the economy, and to justify it, they are clamouring about fictitious military threats from outside. This is an important factor for menacing world peace, as this results in intensifying armed expansion and the arms race and aggravating international tension. What is worse, this seriously hinders the economic development of these countries. The reality proves that the more the economy is militarized, the more it is distorted, so that however big the economic potentials and possibilities they have, may be, they can not but lower their position on the international arena.

The only way out from the present economic crisis is for the developed countries of the North to help the developing countries of the South economically and technically so as to narrow down the wide differentials between the South and the North. In other words, the only way is to bring about common prosperity of the South and the North through the abolition of the existing old international economic order and establishment of a new one in which the rich North helps the poor South.

If so, not only the severe imbalance between the South and the North will be gradually surmounted but also the relations of friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the world be established. As a result, the main source of friction and antagonisms between nations will be eliminated and the material basis for a durable world peace be laid.

In general, the foreign policy of a country can be said an extension of its home policy. At present, economic differences between the South and the North are, after all, closely related to imbalance in living conditions in the developed countries themselves. Hence, imbalance in life in the developed rich countries must be solved for a complete removal of differentials between the South and the North.

... Rich people in rich countries are too rich to lead a life worthy of man, and on the other hand, poor people are too poor to lead a decent life. This shows that mankind has not yet become a complete master of material wealth created by themselves. The basic reason lies in the fact that political and cultural life is far behind the development of economic life.

Man wants not only to live a bountiful life economically to develop himself into a powerful being, physically and spiritually, who has high-level ideological and cultural wealth.

To meet this cultural demand, public health, physical culture, scientifc research and literary and art creation should be developed; in particular, education must be universalized and its level be raised. But scientific research, literary and art creation at present are confined to some privileged people. What is worse, many people have not yet become due masters of historically accumulated human culture because of great differences and inequality in education. Unless people become masters of advanced ideology and culture, they cannot acquire qualifications as masters of society. They will not be masters of economic life or political life, either.

Today it is one of the most urgent questions to raise people's standard of political life in surmounting imbalance in social life.

The main mission of politics is to enable all the people to hold the position as masters of society and play their role as such.

Today, the general public in many countries, however, have not become masters of politics; on the contrary, politics remains still in the hands of a few politicians. Now the people of every country demand peace and oppose war. In particular, they hold the same view against thermonuclear war. Nevertheless, the real threat of nuclear war still exists and it arouses great fear and anxiety among people of the world. This shows that the political authority to settle the question of war and peace, connected with the destiny of mankind, is not in the hands of ordinary people but is still mainly in the hands of politically privileged circles.

In order to defend world peace and bring about the common prosperity of mankind on the principles of friendship and cooperation, the people of every country should drastically raise the standard of their political life that they may carve out their destiny in an independent way as masters of their states and society.

Only when the developed rich countries resolve the existing imbalance in social life, can they eliminate the source of the political and economic crisis and guarantee constant social progress. In addition, this enables us to build up a new, ideal world of humanity, where there will be no conflicts between East and West, no differentials between the South and the North, no aggression or war, no subordination or inequality.

Int'l Symposium "Common Security & Role of State" Held Here

An International Symposium – "Common Security and the Role of the State" – was held in Yokohama over Dec. 13-15. The symposium was participated by delegations from 14 countries including the DPRK.

An international symposium – "Common Security and the Role of the State" – was held in Yokohama over Dec. 13-15 sponsored by the United Nations University and the Kanagawa Prefectural Government.

Scholars, politicians and journalists were invited from 14 countries including the DPRK, the U.S.S.R., China and the U.S.

Among them was a delegation of the Association of the Social Scientists of the DPRK headed by its Chairman Hwang Jang Yop.

The symposium discussed experiences in Europe in the efforts to pursue common security, and the conditions in Asia for guaranteeing common security and the role to be played and efforts to be made by each state in Asia toward that end.

PLO Tokyo Rep. Accuses Israel of Its Atrocity

The PLO Tokyo office gave a press conference accusing Israel of its recent terrorism against Palestinian people in the occupied Gaza Strip and the West Bank which took place on Dec. 9 amid growing international criticism of Israel's oppression of Palestinian people, on Dec. 16 at its office.

Dr. Baker Abdul Munem, PLO representative to Japan reported detailed numbers of victims during the conflict at the press conference according to materials sent to the office.

He revealed that some 30 people were killed and hundreds were injured as of Dec. 16.

He said "The Palestinian people are fighting against the Israeli troops hurling stones, empty bottles and Molotov cocktails and setting up roadblocks and raising of the Palestinian flag in turbulent refugee camps and towns, whereas the Israeli troops are intensifying their oppression of people there utilizing up-to-date arms including machine guns and teargas.

He went on:

It is now one week since the inception of terrorism and there is still no sign of its cessation.

He concluded his remarks by saying that terrorist conflicts will be not solved in essence unless the Palestinian people establish their own free country.

N. Korea Desires to Improve Relations with U.S.

Interview with Rear Admiral Gene R. LaRocque

"...the dominant factor which is preventing a reunification or rapprochement between north and south Korea is the presence of the U.S. military forces," said Rear Admiral Gene R. LaRocque in his interview with "Korea Report," an English bi-monthly paper on Korean affairs, published by the Korea Information and Resource Center, an organization of Koreans in the U.S.

As for his objectives in visiting the DPRK he said: My goal is to prevent another war between north and south Korea which could automatically involve U.S. military forces. I would like to see all U.S. military forces removed from Korea to preclude the possibility of the U.S. becoming involved again in another land war on the mainland of Asia... Specifically my goal was to try to improve relations between north Korea and south Korea–between north Korea and the U.S....

In its Sept.-Oct. 1987 issue, Korea Report carried an interview with Rear Admiral Gene R. LaRocque, who visited the DPRK in June this year together with other Americans.

According to Korea Report, the trip to the DPRK was sponsored by the Committee for a New Korea Policy based in Albany, New York, as part of its efforts to inform U.S. citizens about the Korean situation and to reduce military tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The following are excerpts from the interview:

Rear Admiral Gene R. LaRocque.

• Tell us about your schedule while in north Korea.

We were escorted everywhere very efficiently by English speaking persons. Mr. Kim, our immediate advisor and escort, was most solicitous of our welfare and encouraged us to suggest things we'd like to see and took us everywhere. We wanted to see industrial plants, and they took us to a plant which manufactures huge generators. We wanted to see some other industrial developments and we were taken to a new dam on a river, which is going to conserve a great deal of additional land and control flooding. We wanted to see how people lived and they took us to people's homes. We wanted to see how people studied and worked and we went to the Children's Palace and that was the most rewarding and interesting scene. Five thousand children in one building in small groups of ten or fifteen studying dancing, piano, violin, mechanics, languages – all were very impressive. We wanted to see the DMZ (demilitarized zone) and they took us by car all the way down to the DMZ. We took most of our meals in Pyongyang in the hotel but had several meals out in the restaurants around town. We were free to roam about as we wished.

• But with escorts?

No. We were free to roam around without escorts when we were not in part of our schedule keeping. For example, at midday there was frequently a two hour hiatus and we would go out on our own to restaurants of our choosing. In the evening when we were free we went out to various parts of the area.

• Were your impressions different from your perceptions of north Korea before the visit?

I expected north Korea would be much more of a closed society. I did not expect to experience the frank discussions that we had with Korean leaders. I was surprised to find that so many Koreans had travelled to other countries and were as aware of the world situation as they were. There were certainly not a lot of evidence of Westerners in the area. There are obviously people from Japan, Romania, and other countries, but not a great number of Westerners.

• You mentioned having discussions with Korean leaders. Who did you meet from the north Korean government?

The top person from the government that we met was the man from the central committee in charge of international affairs which occupies the same position as Ambassador Dobrynin in the Soviet Union hierarchy – former ambassador from the Soviet Union to the U.S. He himself was a college professor formerly, very erudite and scholarly. The conversation was frank and open. There was evidence everywhere pointed to a desire to improve relations with the U.S. I had expected them to be somewhat hostile to the U.S. On the contrary, I found them quite open and willing to increase all kinds of exchanges – diplomatic, artistic, cultural and trade. I think it's obvious that north Korea needs greater exposure to the other countries of the world. But from talking with those in north Korea in positions of power there's a willingness on their part now to meet with other nations of the world and exchange ideas and information. Also the thing that surprised me the most was the willingness on the part of north Koreans to receive Western visitors. Everyone has the idea that it is impossible to visit north Korea. That is simply not true.

• So you believe there is a definite change in north Korean foreign policy toward Western nations?

I think there is a significant amount of salutary change in north Korea towards involvement with the other nations of the world. North Korea had a concept of achieving complete independence on its own – Juche. They now feel confident that they are economically, technologically, militarily strong enough to open up and welcome people from other countries. I think this may be partly the result from their interest in the Olympics.

• You mentioned that north Korea wants to improve its relations with the U.S. How should the two countries proceed to reduce tensions in the Korean Peninsula?

Well, I have invited the north Korean Ambassador to the United Nations, who is now in New York, to visit Washington and lead a seminar here at the Center for Defense Information. I have asked him to come in October, November, or December, to lead a discussion on Korean history, culture, relations with its neighbors and the United States. The ambassador is now considering the invitation. The State Department will be required to approve the north Koreans' visit as they are now limited to travel only within twenty-five miles of New York City. The United States can take a step in the direction of improving relations by authorizing a visit of a north Korean ambassador to the UN to visit Washington, and to allow other north Koreans to visit. There was a time we could not talk with China. Now we talk openly in cooperating with China. The time has long since past when we should be talking with north Korea. Either the Reagan Administration will loosen up and allow greater exchanges between the U.S. and north Korea or I can promise you the next administration will. So Mr. Reagan has an opportunity here to open up Korea just as Nixon opened up China if he were bold enough to take a small initiative and authorize diplomatic relations between the U.S. and north Korea. Any overture on the part of the U.S. to open negotiations to improve relations between the U.S. and north Korea will, in my view, based on my discussions, be favorably received by the north Koreans.

• North Korea has been portrayed by south Korea and many of Western media as a nation bent on aggression on the Korean Peninsula. In light of your visit, do you think this hostile portrayal of north Korea is accurate?

North Korea has no intentions of invading south Korea. North Korea has not the military capability to invade south Korea. I have been to south Korea and north Korea, I have been to the DMZ on both sides of the line, and my military experience strongly suggests to me that north Korea neither has the intention nor the ability to invade south Korea. North Korea has nothing to gain by an invasion of south Korea. And if there was one thing that we heard repeatedly was that north Korea has no hostile intentions toward south Korea and would like to have some form of improved relations with south Korea.

• North Korea has made numerous proposals for peaceful reunification of Korea. Were you able to discuss north Korea's views concerning reunification of Korea?

Yes, I had many such discussions. At this moment north Koreans are aiming at nothing more ambitious than improved relations between north and south Korea for humanitarian reasons to reunite families and have no desire to proceed with reunification in the sense of one nation, one economic system. North Koreans prefer their economic system and south Koreans prefer theirs and it is not necessary that they merge as one nation.

• During the peace talks between south and north Korea, the Team Spirit Exercise, the annual joint U.S.-south Korea military exercise, was a factor in the breakdown of the talks. In your opinion, what effect does the U.S. military presence in south Korea have on the relationship between south and north Korea and their reunification?

I think the dominant factor which is preventing a reunification or a rapprochement between north and south Korea is the presence of the U.S. military forces. But paradoxically we cannot remove our military forces until there is some evidence that relations between north and south Korea are improved. So therefore, we will have to proceed step by step. I would urge that north and south Korea take some actions to improve relations and then the U.S. respond by a diminution in the number of U.S. forces there. And I would hope that the Team Spirit Exercise be discontinued.

• What about the strength of north Korean society?

Well, I think the north Koreans obviously are very strong because the fact that individually they are Koreans and I have always maintained that the Koreans are probably the most capable people in the world, both north and south. They are the most industrious, most adaptable, most courageous – I watched them in combat in Vietnam. I'm confident that as they get a little more exposure in the world they will adapt. So the people are good. The land is fertile. I think they have an excellent leadership and now I'm referring particularly to the echelons that I met. They are dedicated to improving the welfare of their people. Their strength is in their egalitarianism where there is no apparent group of very rich people – there is a sharing of the wealth. Their strength is in the willingness on the part of the people to bear burdens.

(Rear Admiral LaRocque is currently the director of the Center for Defense Information in the U.S.)

Chongryun Hands Over Plea to Japanese Gov. re Violent Cases

—9-Yr-Old Korean Girl Assaulted—

As an increasing number of Korean residents in Japan have became targets for mob violence and verbal abuse from atrocious hooligans in recent in Tokyo, Kanagawa and Aichi prefectures, Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), together with other representatives have visited Prime Minister Takeshita Noboru's official residence with a plea which requests the Japanese government for active protection from harassment and an investigation into the truth and hidden circumstances relating to those cases and the arrest of the criminals therein.

The delegates handed over the plea to Ozawa Ichiro, deputy chief Cabinet secretary and elaborated on the violent cases which have continuously occurred.

Urging that the growing harassment of Korean residents in Japan stems from the so called "suspicion", as alleged in Japanese TV and radio news, that the loss of the KAL Boeing 707 off the Burmese coast on Nov. 29 with 115 passengers and crews might be "the work of the DPRK agents aboard," the delegates emphasized that Japanese government should not participate in the "anti-DPRK", "anti-Chongryun" machinations of the south Korean government.

On that day, the delegates gave a press conference unveiling the sequence of the cases.

Followings are a series of the violent cases which have happened since Dec. 2. these are the main cases which were reported. Excepting assault and battery, threat cases have happened in various parts of Japan.

* Dec. 2: Student assaulted in Aichi Prefecture
* Dec. 5: Student chocked in Aichi Prefecture
* Dec. 8: Student assaulted in Kanagawa Prefecture
  Student vilified in Kyoto Prefecture
* Dec. 10: Student assaulted in Chiba Prefecture
* Dec. 11: Student choked in Tokyo
* Dec. 12: Student vilified in Hyogo Prefecture
* Dec. 15: Nine-year-old girl pupil assaulted in Chiba Prefecture

These students are all female and easily identified as Korean students by their national costumes as school uniform.

Harassing calls to Chongryun organizations and Korean schools.

* Dec. 2: Chongryun Central Headquarters
* Dec. 3: Chongryun Fukuoka Prefectural Headquarters
* Dec. 4: Chongryun Nagano Prefectural Headquarters
* Dec. 5: Chongryun Niigata Prefectural Headquarters

Prefectural headquarters in Hokkaido and Kumamoto and Korean schools in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Aichi and so on, have also received harassing calls.

Relocation of KPA Soldiers

(Continued from page 1)

Army, the KPA Supreme Command has closely watched the stand of the United States and the south Korean authorities towards the DPRK government's proposal for disarmament.

To our regret, the United States and the south Korean authorities have not answered our positive peace step with an affirmative response but, being sceptical about it, have stepped up arms buildup and war preparations. As a result, the situation on the Korean Peninsula remains strained.

The KPA Supreme Command, however, did carry out the reduction of the People's Army by 100,000 men, prompted by the DPRK government's unshakable peace-loving will and desire for reunification to ease the tension, uproot the danger of war and open a favorable phase for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula through disarmament come what may.

With 100,000 soldiers of the People's Army demobilized, a huge manpower and funds are allocated to peaceful economic construction and the promotion of the people's welfare in our country.

The United States and the south Korean authorities should not exploit for a sinister purpose the gap in the military equilibrium caused by our arms reduction, but immediately accede to disarmament negotiations proposed by the DPRK government.

All the Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army and the People's Security Forces will as ever firmly defend our socialist motherland and the gains of the revolution from the encroachment of the enemies and continue to perform heroic feats in socialist construction for the development and prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people, deeply conscious of their important mission for the cause of peace.

Election "Rigging"

(Continued from page 1)

rejection of the results are rapidly mounting across the country.

The election results compiled by the state-run Korea Broadcasting System showed that the ruling Democratic Justice Party candidate Roh Tae Woo won more than 37 percent of the total vote, thus outdistancing opposition candidates Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, both of whom won less than 30 percent.

The results were announced on Dec. 17 amid charges of "unprecedented irregularities" and reports of ballot tampering in the election.

A dissident group which organized more than 80,000 volunteers to monitor the election said the election results were unacceptable because of the irregularities.

Leaders of the National Coalition for Democracy (NCD), an organization of diverse dissident and religious groups which played a pivotal role in the anti-government struggles in late June and in forcing the government to accept the call for a direct presidential election, held an emergency meeting on the morning of Dec. 17 and claimed that their volunteers were beaten up in the polling stations.

According to a Kyodo report, NCD officials said that polling stations were "terror places" for NCD volunteers. Several reports said that in the Seoul area, some election officials were found holding wads of ballots supposedly for the ruling party candidate Roh, and violence broke out at several counting stations.

Numerous similar allegations poured in from Pusan, Taegu, Chunchon, Masan, Kwangju and other cities across the country.

Neutral political analysts agreed that there had been credible reports of vote buying and voter intimidation by the ruling party, according to The Asian Wall Street Journal.

The Journal quoted the Rev. In Myung Jin, an NCD spokesman, as saying, "We were worried that today's election would not be held fairly and in a healthy atmosphere, and unfortunately we were right." The Rev. In also said, "There was massive fraud and intimidation at some polling stations, where opposition observers were attacked by young government thugs, some voters were forced to vote Roh Tae Woo and others were paid to do so."

Another report said that a student working for the NCD said he photographed DJP officials paying voters after they left a polling place in downtown Seoul.

The NCD issued a 10-page list of alleged infractions by ruling party supporters, including more than 25 cases of attempts to steal ballot boxes, beatings of voters and volunteer poll observers, vote-buying and substitute voting by people posing as another voter, the report said.

An 18-member delegation of U.S. congressional aids on Dec. 18 also said that it witnessed many cases of irregularities and called for a full investigation of the election. **(See the article on this page)**

Meanwhile, opposition candidates charging massive fraud in the election rejected the victory of Roh as "totally null and void" and vowed to mount a nationwide struggle to overthrow his "government."

Kim Young Sam of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party told a news conference on Dec. 17, "I declare this election is totally null and void."

He described the balloting as a "coup in the name of an election" and accused the government of maneuvering to prolong military rule and of rigging 2 million votes.

Kim Dae Jung, candidate of the Party for Peace and Democracy declared that the election was "clearly unfair."

He said he will "struggle against this unfair election and this regime."

Pyongyang on Seoul's Presidential Elections

Papers published in the DPRK commented on the outcome of the Dec. 16 presidential elections in south Korea in commentaries and editorials. Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, carried commentaries on Dec. 17 and 18 and an editorial on Dec. 19.

Here are excerpts from the Dec. 19 Rodong Sinmun editorial:

The south Korean people, opposition parties and dissident forces unanimously declared the wholesale nullification of the "elections" and nobody recognizes Roh Tae Woo's "victory." The "elections" were a government-controlled bayonet-ruled function of the military dictators held against the desire and demand of the south Korean people, arbitrary elections of fraud without precedent in history which were held by dint of government powers, money and crackdown.

The "elections" were an act of "power" robbery which outshined Syngman Rhee's "March 15 election fraud" and Park Jung Hee's "presidential elections" based on the constitutional amendment for three consecutive terms, and Roh Tae Woo's "election as president" was faked up thoroughly with the threat of bayonet and fraud.

The U.S. this time wirepulled the "election" campaign while giving strong support to the military fascist forces behind the scene so as to keep hold on south Korea as a colony and military base.

It is because of its tricks and manoeuvres that Roh Tae Woo's "election as president" was faked up and the military dictatorship has come to be extended, while the democratic forces of south Korea took up the election campaign, failing to choose a single presidential candidate.

Roh Tae Woo has no face or justification to advertise the results of "elections" as his "victory" after he faked it up with unprecedented-in-history threat of bayonet and fraud and irregularities in defiance of strong denunciation and rebuff by the masses of people.

He should not advertise about his "election," but apologize for the unprdonable criminal act he committed by abusing the direct election system won at the cost of people's blood for extension of the military dictatorship and step down of his own accord.

As Roh Tae Woo, a faithful servant of the United States, separatist and warmaniac, came to power, now it is impossible for the south Korean people to free themselves from the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, new obstacles have been laid in the way of reunification, the cherished desire of the nation, and the danger of imposing the holocaust of nuclear war upon the whole nation has grown further.

The "elections" showed once again that it is impossible to conceive of fair elections and democratization as long as the United States lords it over south Korea as a colonial ruler.

The south Korean students, workers, peasants and people of all other strata should put an end to the U.S. policy of occupation and cut off their talons of interference through their decisive struggle, with the thoroughgoing spirit of independence.

Without the unity of democratic forces, it is impossible to win victory in the fight against the ferocious military dictatorship, to achieve fair elections, democratization and what else. This is another serious lesson derived from the "elections" this time.

Unity was the first and foremost requisite to the democratic forces in the "elections." However, some people placed party interests and strategy and personal interests over the nation and democratization and proceeded with a strife for power only to divide the tickets of the democratic forces and help create favorable conditions for the Democratic Justice Party to fake up its "victory," which finally resulted in making the direct election system won at the cost of blood ensnared in the trap of the U.S. authorities and the military fascist group.

If the democratic forces of south Korea are divided according to party groupings and factions and dispersed according to party interests and regions, the military fascist group would get more rampant and democratization remain a mere ideal. Such tragedy should no longer be repeated.

As was shown by the "elections," the military rulers never concede power, nor they make a present of democracy to the masses. Democracy must be won by struggle.

The south Korean people must engulf the whole land of south Korea with the hot wind of anti-U.S. struggle for independence, anti-fascist struggle for democracy and crush the bulwark of military dictatorship with the redoubled spirit and valor with which they brought the rulers to their knees in the June resistance.

Chongryun Never Accepts Roh's "Victory"

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on Dec. 17 published a statement in connection with Roh's "victory" in the south Korean presidential election.

The statement said that Chongryun will not accept Roh Tae Woo's "victory" that the ruling circles brought in through "unprecedented" fraud in the election procedure.

US Delegations Witness Frauds

The following article was carried in the Dec. 19 issue of The Japan Times.

A delegation of U.S. congressional aides, citing police harassment and other voting abuses, called on Dec. 18 for a "full and open" investigation of south Korea's presidential election.

But members of the group, made up of Republicans and Democrats from congressional staffs and academic experts on Korea, declined to say how widespread the abuses were, or whether they considered the election a fair one. But they said they saw abuses on election day.

"We are raising questions about the integrity of the election process and we hope the Koreans will fully investigate," said Jan Kalicki, a leader of the 18-member delegation, at a news conference.

However, he said he had seen a "passive, bureaucratic reaction to the question of an investigation" of alleged abuses on the part of the government Central Election Management Committee.

"There is a serious question raised by what we've seen about whether this election represents progress," said Korea expert Edward Baker, of Harvard's Yenching Institute, and Asian studies center.

An international human rights delegation, in Seoul for a week to observe the election, said uniformed and plainclothes police stationed outside polling places "quite clearly created an atmosphere of intimidation."

The 18-member delegation, sponsored by a Washington, D.C. legal group, said in a statement they heard reports with "alarming regularity" of south Korean soldiers being ordered to vote in front of their superiors.

"This is not the Philippines where retail and wholesale fraud was visible to all. This was not our experience here . . . But there are some forms of election fraud that are invisible by nature," said Steven Schneebaum of the International Human Rights Law Group.

They said they found the accusation that President-elect Roh enjoyed an unfair advantage in media coverage during the campaign "demonstrably true." The country's two major television networks are state-controlled.

The congressional delegation detailed election irregularities it witnessed in six major cities and nearby small towns on Dec. 16, when voting took place.

They included policemen "harassing independent election observers without provocation," counterfeit ballots and a sealed ballot box in an illegal location outside a polling place.

They also said they talked to people who reported receiving or being offered money and gifts to buy or withhold their votes.

One member of the delegation said he listened in on telephoned death threats to members of an independent election monitoring group in Taejon, 14 km south of Seoul.

Edwin Gragert, director of the International Christian Youth Exchange and a fluent Korean speaker, said the threats drove members of the National Coalition for Democracy from their office.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.